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DRAFT BRITISH PLAN FOR GERMANY

ANOTHER MISFORTUNE

Little America, Jan. 23.
The Byrd Antarctic Expedition to-day suffered a third aerial mishap when a helicopter crashed into the sea and sank, but the pilot and a single passenger were picked up uninjured.

The mishap occurred during a takeoff from the carrier Philippine Sea. The cause of the crash was not known.

It will be recalled another helicopter crashed on Sunday alongside the tender Pine Island. The pilot and passenger also were uninjured.—United Press.

HUNT FOR CHILD KILLER

Manchester, England, Jan. 24.
Scotland Yard's ace homicide investigators joined the hunt for the killer of 10-year-old Sheila Gowrie yesterday, after noting striking similarities between the death of Manchester's "Little Red Riding Hood" and four-year-old Norma Dale, who was found murdered on a lonely Yorkshire moor last September.

The right shoe was missing from each body and both little girls died of strangulation. The bodies of both had been carried from the scene of the crime.

The body of the Gowrie child, killed while carrying a gift of food to her grandmother, was found huddled against the back door of her home yesterday. Unlike Norma Dale, she apparently had not been raped, police said.

Because of "some remarkable similarities" between the crimes, London authorities announced, Scotland Yard dispatched two investigators to the scene without the formality of awaiting a request for help from the Manchester Criminal Investigation Department.

SHOE IN BACK YARD
The main lines of investigation followed the theory that the Gowrie child was killed by a man, but police said that she may have been strangled by a woman or a boy.

"At present all possibilities must be probed," a police spokesman declared.

Detectives, after a night of combing the working-class district in which the little girl lived, yesterday discovered her missing right shoe in a back yard two doors from the home.

Still sought was the can of meat Sheila was taking to her grandmother's and which was never delivered.

Police admitted failure to establish a motive for the crime.

The child's clothes were still clean and there were no signs that she had struggled against her attacker.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

An Idea From Scotland Yard

DURING the week, the BBC included in one of its news bulletins an announcement that the police authorities had launched a campaign designed to encourage the public to take a more active part in the suppression of crime and the apprehension of criminals. The idea might well be exploited by the Hongkong police.

In London posters are being prominently displayed, calling on victims of robberies, thefts and hold-ups to report immediately to their nearest police station. Posters also urge all motorists to take every safety precaution when parking their cars, and request householders to inform police stations when they propose to be away from their homes for any length of time.

In Hongkong, not only posters, but the radio, cinema and public address sets could be utilised in an imaginative, determined and comprehensive campaign to whip up and sustain public interest in the fight against lawlessness. This is the sort of task that naturally falls within the scope of the Public Relations Office; indeed, can help to develop a further appreciation of this little town and only faintly comprehended and inclusive. There is no reason why it should be a financially extravagant undertaking; neither must government be regarded in this respect.

While recent official figures recently published by the "Telegraph" indicated that the police are making progress in their struggle to obliterate the colony's criminal elements, one has something more than a suspicion that the police by no means receive reports of all robberies, either attempted or completed. This is possibly due to lack of confidence in the ability of the authorities to recover the stolen property, or capture the thieves; or to fear of reprisals should the report lead to the arrest of the criminals; or a shyness in disclosing that safety measures taken were insufficient to prevent the robbery.

If any of these suggestions are valid, then all the more reason for instructing these people to behave like proper citizens when they have been victimised. Not only our present Police Commissioner, but his predecessor, have emphasised and re-emphasised the necessity of quick reports and prompt action by the public. But here in Hongkong, public spiritedness has to be stimulated and cultivated. If a campaign on the lines suggested can do anything in that direction, then let's get on with it.

Main Principles Are Political, Economic

London, Jan. 23.
The draft of the British plan for Germany understood to have been completed and will be communicated to the Big Four Foreign Ministers in Moscow.

The plan is said to base on the following general principles:

(1) Prevention of any further German aggression through the establishment of political conditions which will ensure the world against any German reversion to a dictatorship or any revival of a German aggressive policy.

(2) Establishment of economic conditions which will enable Germans and the world outside Germany to benefit in conditions of peace from the German industry and resources.

The constitutional machinery to be set up in Germany for these ends should, in the British view, avoid the two extremes, namely a loose confederation of autonomous states and a unitary centralised state.

The plan is said to provide for a centralised government which would be acceptable to the German people because it was thus likely to be more permanent.

The central government would consist of chambers—one to be popularly elected and the second based on representatives of regional units. Certain questions would be exclusively reserved to the senate. The central government should be free to elect from Germany as a whole and its authority run throughout Germany.

ECONOMIC UNIT
On the economic side the plan envisages permanent prohibition of the production of war material in the broadest sense. Germany should be treated as an economic unit in conformity with the provisions of the Potsdam agreement. There should be no reparations from current German production so long as there is a deficit in the balance of payments.

Germany should become self-supporting as soon as possible. German industry, working for peaceful purposes, should be free to expand subject to a measure of international control.

Germany would be allowed to produce some 11,000,000 tons of steel per annum with steel taken as the yardstick for other branches of the German industry.

The plan also reportedly recommended nationalisation of the Ruhr industries which should be owned and worked by the German people and give active support to German plans for the socialisation of basic industries in other parts of Germany.

GERMANY'S FRONTIERS
On the frontier question the plan is said to suggest acceptance of the French proposal on the Saar, subject to adjustments of the French reparations since the French plan referred to was to incorporate the Saar in their economic and administrative system but without formally annexing it. The plan, however, recommended that the Ruhr and Rhineland remain part of Germany, both economically and politically but with special "guarantees" to be worked out for both vital industrial areas, presumably on an international basis.

Regarding the eastern frontier, Britain reportedly is asking for assurances that Poland will be able to develop former German territory under a Polish administration prior to recognition of the new border. Britain also is said to be asking for assurances that provision of the Potsdam agreement regarding political developments in Poland will be observed.—United Press.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY

London, Jan. 23.
The Foreign Ministers' Deputies to-day agreed on the first article of the Austrian treaty recognising the establishment of Austria as an independent, sovereign state.

The American and French proposals include in the treaty an Allied guarantee of Austria's independence. The Soviet Deputy Gusev argued that such a guarantee might imply that Austria's independence had not always been in the past respected by the Allies.

The Polish representative, Stefan Wirlowski, presented a memorandum stating Poland's claims with regard to the Austrian treaty, including demands for the prohibition of propaganda for an Anschluss with Germany and the removal of all Nazi elements from important positions in Austria.

The memorandum also included a demand for the restitution of property belonging to Poles or Polish institutions in Austria, for the compensation of costs arising from the return of refugees from Austria, abolition of provisions limiting the rights of Polish citizens in Austria, treatment as the most favoured nation, transit rights for traffic.—United Press.

CRIMINALS INACTIVE

Quiet New Year

Added police precautions successfully kept the crime wave down to its lowest ebb during the Chinese New Year period.

Since January 21, there were only three armed robberies of a minor magnitude and one highway hold up in Kowloon.

As from January 18, all local leaves were cancelled and police officers were detailed to stand by at their stations in case of eventualities. Extra uniformed police were put on the streets and the emergency unit and mobile patrols were policing the town to meet emergencies, which, however, did not arise.

As expressed by a senior officer, it was the quietest Chinese New Year holiday he had ever known in his 20 years of service.

Peak Tram Strike Still On

The situation of the Peak Tram strike remains unchanged since the men, conductor and pointmen, walked out at 5 p.m. on January 21 following a petition asking for a basic wages increase of 30 per cent.

Enquiries at the Company elicited that so far there has been no approach from the workmen.

An official said that there were few men standing by and as soon as they could get enough hands to operate they would resume service.

Stalin Said Seeking A Real Military Alliance

New York, Jan. 22.
Newsweek magazine reports that a few days prior to Pravda's charge that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, was seeking to renounce the Anglo-Soviet treaty, Generalissimo Stalin suddenly asked Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, "What are the chances of signing a Soviet-British military alliance?" To which Lord Montgomery replied, "You forget we have already signed a military alliance."

"I mean a real alliance—not the Bevin alliance," Stalin reportedly said, whereupon Marshal Montgomery sought to change the subject, but Stalin remarked that the subject might be taken up again when Marshal Vasilevsky repays Marshal Montgomery's visit.

According to Newsweek, "British diplomats believe the Russians are genuinely anxious for some new expression of Anglo-Soviet solidarity. They think the anxiety will take the form of a new Russian attempt to split the Anglo-American front and isolate the United States diplomatically."—United Press.

MISSING PLANE FOUND: ALL BELIEVED SAFE

Shanghai, Jan. 23.
The missing American Graves Registration Service plane has been located and all members of the crew and passengers are believed safe.

The plane, a twin-engineered Dakota, reached Shanghai yesterday in a telegram sent by W. O. Harry Fair of Los Angeles to his fiancée, Miss Etta Sherman.

Where one of the wildest air searches ever undertaken in East China failed to produce a trace of the missing plane, love found a way. The message was presumed to have been sent by the pilot or some other crew member and it stated: "Hello darling. Plane made forced landing but safe and well. Miss you very much. Will cable from Canton. Love Harry."

URANIUM IN CHINA

Shanghai, Jan. 23.
The Saturday Evening Post correspondent in Nanking, William Ayers, reported to-day that uranium has been discovered in at least four of China's eight little-exploited inland provinces.

The paper ascribed the information to Dr. Wong Wen-hao, China's No. 1 geologist.

Ayers said the discoveries automatically brought to the foreground China's policy toward atomic research and control.

He said uranium has been found in Kwangsi, southern Hunan, Kiangsi, and the mountainous coal-mining areas in Manchuria north of Mukden.

Wong confirmed reports of the discoveries, and also said that uranium has been found in China's western province of Sinkiang, bordering Russia.—United Press.

Calcutta Clashes

Calcutta, Jan. 22.
The police opened fire here to-day in clashes with bands of young men reported to be mainly students, who in the second day of disturbances, were attempting to obstruct buses in various parts of the city.

The trouble started yesterday when the police opened fire, used tear gas and made baton charges to break up students' "Vidya Day" march in sympathy with the Indo-Chinese Nationalists fighting the French.

One student was killed, 50 were injured and 200, including 15 girls, were reported to have been arrested.—Reuter.

RANGOON DISTURBANCE

London, Jan. 22.
Eight hundred and fifty "Red Flag" communists parading in Rangoon to-day swarmed over railings into the Government's Secretariat compound, according to an official report cabled from Rangoon to the Burma Office in London.

Part of the crowd entered the building, but was dispersed by the use of a water hose and by "mild lathi" charge by the police.

Others who broke in were dispersed by the use of tear gas, the report says.

Twenty-two persons were arrested. Eighteen of these "are now in hospital."—Reuter.

RESULTS OF NEW YEAR SPORTS

Memorial Cup Match

Football yesterday drew a big crowd to Causeway Bay, where the first of the holiday series of matches was played. Fine weather also enabled cricket, lawn bowls and tennis to be played. Here is a round-up of yesterday's sporting events:

CHINESE WIN

Combined Chinese beat the RAF by three goals to nil in the Memorial Cup match, played on the Navy Ground yesterday.

The airmen were very unlucky, but had only themselves to blame for their missed chances consistently throughout the match. Sticksland, for instance, missed three open goals in the first half.

Play was fast and exciting. After 12 minutes, Lai Shiu-wing scored the first goal for the Chinese, but Sticksland equalised soon after. Just before half time, RAF appealed strongly for a penalty kick, but the referee waved the play on. The airman netted immediately afterwards, but were ruled offside. The half time score was 2-1 in favour of the Chinese.

Strong and determined play was seen in the second half, but the RAF again missed many fine opportunities. Midway through the period, the Chinese went further ahead, the ball being deflected past the RAF goalkeeper. The airmen were attacking strongly when the final whistle blew.

S'HAH PROBABLE XI

Seven members of the Shanghai Interport football team arrived in Hongkong by plane yesterday afternoon, accompanied by three officials. Seven more players who left Shanghai early yesterday by ship are expected here late this evening or early to-morrow, while two more players will be arriving by air to-morrow.

Shanghai will probably field the following team against Hongkong: F. L. Chang, G. H. Wu, S. S. Yen, P. C. Kuo, L. S. Sung, L. P. Han, L. H. Han, K. H. Kuo, R. Bobocloff, N. Z. Lee (Capt), Y. L. Li.

BRIGHT CRICKET

Some bright cricket was seen on Chinese New Year's Day at the Club ground, when United Services met the Rest of the Colony, winning by eight wickets.

Rest of the Colony batted first, with Pearce (43) and Owen Hughes (48) featuring in a fine partnership. They declared after eight wickets for 163 runs.

Thackeray (70) and Cole (63) shone for the Services, who scored 177 for two wickets.

Darwin (United Services) was the outstanding bowler, taking six wickets for 37 runs.

K.C.C. TOURNEY

Twenty players took part yesterday in an American tennis tournament held to mark the opening of the K.C.C.'s rehabilitated hard courts.

Play was on an automatic sliding hand cap, and the winners were J. Chubb and S. Saul, who won 32 games in the six rounds played.

Runners-up were J. C. Fenton and J. E. Baker, with 28 games.

Money Plentiful In S'hai For Chinese New Year

Shanghai, Jan. 23.
Financial circles estimated that \$100,000,000,000 more of Chinese currency was put into circulation as a result of payment of year-end bonuses and lavish spending during the past week.

A survey revealed that all factories, irrespective of business conditions, were forced by labour employees to pay what is officially known as the "year end reward", amounting from six to 60 days' salary. The bonus generally averaged one-month's pay.

Cotton spinning factories, which were the most prosperous despite heavy taxes and rigid government control, paid 40 to 60 days' salary. Silk weaving factories, which were the worst hit because of the high price of raw silk and rayon—several of these factories may not reopen after the Chinese New Year holiday—were forced to pay the equivalent of six to 12 days' salary.

GOLD PRICES SOAR

The immediate effect of the payment of billions in bonuses was the skyrocketing of gold prices, which closed on Chinese New Year's Eve as high as \$420,000 or US\$500 per ounce. All goldsmiths' stores were thronged with workers buying gold earrings and one-ounce gold bars at midnight, New Year's Eve.

The prices of other commodities were also appreciably higher.

Though rain somewhat marred Chinese New Year celebrations on Tuesday, all theatres were crowded and everybody seemed to have plenty to spend. The issuance of the new larger denomination banknotes in minimum CN\$10,000—proportionately raised the standard of tipping servants during the customary New Year social calls. Whereas \$4,000 formed the standard last Chinese New Year, it was now good manners to tip servants at least CN\$10,000 or about US\$150.

This tip, placed inside a red envelope, is left near a hidden trunk with two green, raw olives placed on the lid to bring good luck.

Cash presents given to children by relatives were also higher than those of last year and even middle class families now give no less than CN\$20,000. Wealthier families distribute among nephews, nieces and other youngsters "double sawbucks" since Chinese currency is no longer fashionable.—United Press.

Other scores were: E. C. Fincher and Mrs. Jones 25, S. A. Gray and Mrs. Thomson 24, C. A. V. Joyce and S. Trueman and J. Guest and C. Guest 21 each, J. J. Ferguson and Mrs. Kingsley 10, D. Mackenzie and Mrs. Hutton 15, D. S. Green and Mrs. J. Stokes 12 and E. Randall and R. Lawrence 10.

ATTABOY LAWN BOWLS

The equivalent of the pre-war Attaboy shield lawn bowls match was played yesterday at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, but instead of the shield, the winning rink received spoons.

Nine rinks took part, all playing five heads against each other. The winning rink was: W. C. Simpson, C. Dowman, J. Hempsey and F. Cheeseman (skip).

1948 OLYMPIC GAMES PROGRAMME

London, Jan. 23.
The dates and venues for various events in the 1948 Olympic Games, being held in London from July 29 to August 14, were announced by the Organising Committee to-day.

The following seventeen sports will be included in the Games: Equestrian, yachting, fencing, shooting, boxing, swimming, cycling, football, rowing, canoeing, basketball, field hockey, wrestling, weightlifting, modern pentathlon, athletics and gymnastics.

The dates definitely fixed are shooting at Bisley, August 2 to 6. Boxing at the Empire Pool, Wembley, July 29, to August 3 or 4. Swimming, first indoor event August 7, first outdoor August 6, the finals taking place on August 12 or 13, all at Wembley.

Cycling at Herne Hill for the track event on August 4, 6 and 7.

The Committee is having difficulty in finding suitable sites for the road events near London, where roads can be closed, but Richmond Park may be used if the Ministry of Works gives permission.

FOOTBALL
Football—preliminary rounds on grounds in the London area beginning on July 30 and every evening until August 7. The semi-finals will be in the Olympic Stadium on the nights of August 10 and 11 and the final evening on August 12.

Rowing will be held over the Henley Regatta course on August 6 to 11. Canoeing at Henley on August 12 and 13.

Basketball, in which teams from 28 nations, is expected to compete probably on July 31 to August 6, but the venue has not yet been decided.

Field hockey—preliminary rounds will be played on London grounds on August 3 to 7 and the final in the Olympic Stadium on August 9.

Wrestling will be on July 29 to August 5, comprising seven Greco-Roman style and eight catch-as-catch-can style events, and weightlifting from August 10 to 12 at six weights, including a new 120-kilogram weight class, will be held at venues to be decided.

Modern pentathlon will be from July 31 to August 5. Athletics will be at the Olympic Stadium on July 30 to August 7.

The dates for other events have not yet been decided.—Reuter.

Alsatian Comes Here By Air

Mr. R. C. Labrum's Alsatian pup has the distinction of being the first animal of its breed to be imported into Hongkong since liberation, and also the experience of having made the journey by air.

The pup, which is six weeks old, arrived this week from Sydney. It was fed on sandwiches all the way, and when it stopped down at Kai Tak was in high spirits.

A dog fancier, Mr. Labrum hopes to import more Alsatians on a fairly large scale in the near future. Before the war, there were many fine specimens of the breed in Hongkong, but they either perished through lack of attention or hunger during the occupation, or were taken as prize by the Japanese.

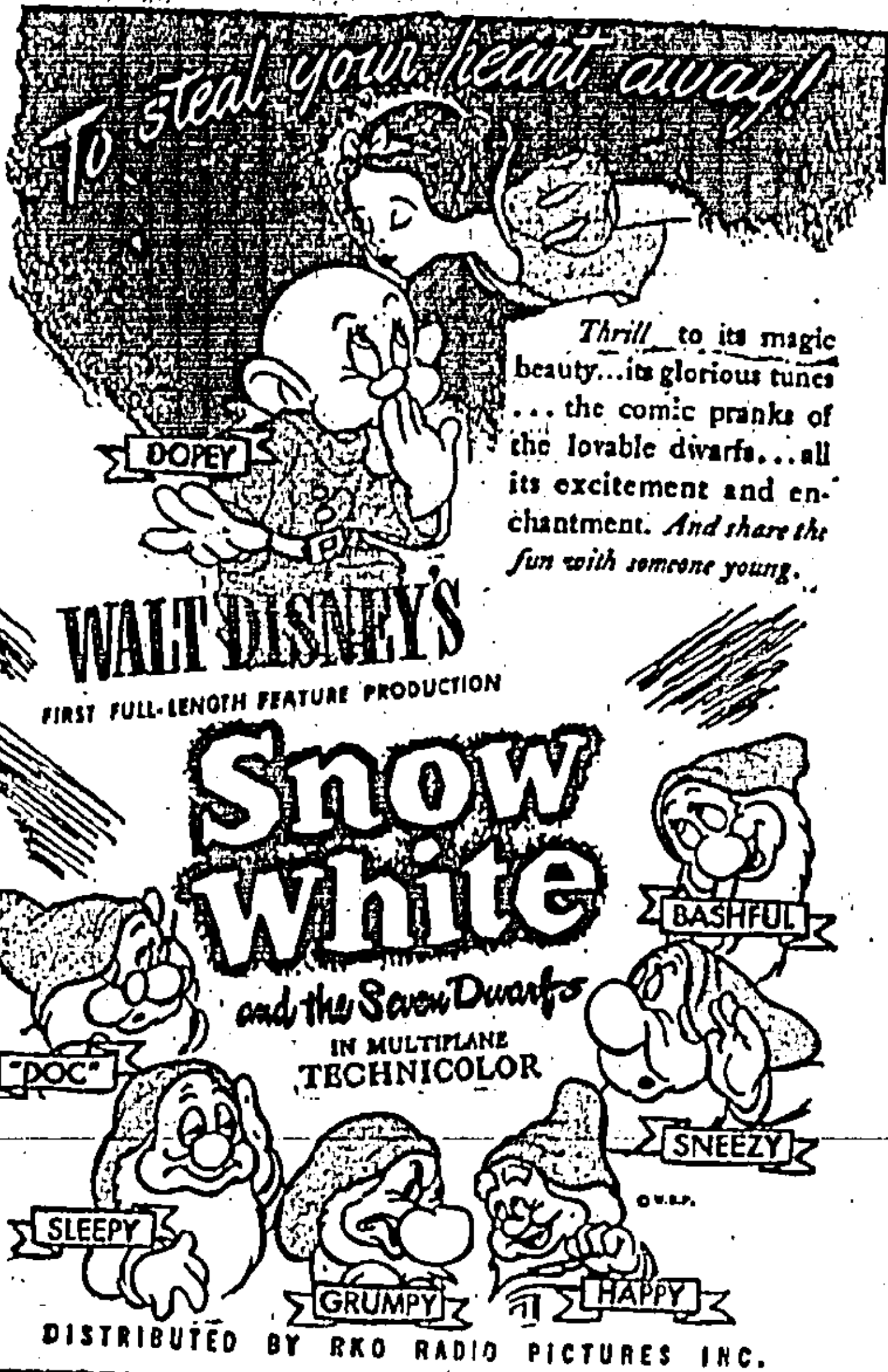
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Why are there so many flying accidents?

IN three or four years' time safety in the air will have reached a high standard.

By then nearly all the radar aids developed in the war will have been supplied for civil aircraft and new standards of strength in construction and of performance will have become universal.

Things to-day are not so ideal. Here are details of various aspects of civil flying.

I find that most of the big airliners already carry radio and radar equipment which enables them to fly with pinpoint accuracy from place to place. But radar has not yet beaten dense fog on landing.

Some airdromes have a radar blind approach beacon and standard beam approach—both efficient until the last touchdown.

Ministry of Supply teams of scientists are trying to develop a safe blind-landing system.

Until they do, the only answer to dense fog is diversion to a fog-free field.

ALTHOUGH most British civil aircraft are only just being equipped with modern blind flying aids, the big airliners already carry radio sets.

They will soon be replaced by miniature sets.

Many different navigation and approach aids are being planned for VHF R/T, so these they sets may bring safety to every airplane in the sky.

The Ministry of Supply miniature GEE set for navigation weighs 20lb., compared with the original 70—and is an improvement on it. The Air Ministry have set up GEE ground stations all over Britain, over Empire. They hope it may be adopted as the world-wide navigation system. It provides pinpoint positions at any time, and can be used if necessary, for a blind approach.

Similar to it, and comparable in weight, is the new Decca navigator, designed purely for civil airplanes. The service, hire and maintenance of a set costs £250.

Thus we have already in big British airliners—though not in some of the smaller ones—radio and radar aids for every aspect of blind flying. What is astonishing is that many of the airports in Britain lack the ground equipment which is the essential counterpart of the already provided in the airplanes.

AS speeds and distances flown become greater, the Air Registration Board in Britain and the Civil Aeronautics Board in the U.S.A. are insisting on higher standards of aircraft construction. Some P.C.A.O. (Provisional International Civil Aviation Organisation) will lay down even higher standards for all 52 countries which are members.

One of their requirements—already being applied to all new British aircraft—is that all multi-engine machines must be able to take off safely if one engine fails.

Closely allied to this rule is the wing loading—the weight supported by every square foot of the wing. Before the war no airliner exceeded a wing loading of 30lb. To-day many are over 50 and a few over 60.

REPORT ON AN INVESTIGATION
by KEITH PULVERMACHER

At present no maximum wing loading figure is imposed, but the engine failure-on-take-off rule prevents very high loadings.

NEW rules are being enforced for airliner seating.

The seat must be of sufficient strength not to break up in a fairly heavy crash and must be securely fastened to the floor. And the passenger must have a strap round his body and not over his knees.

It has been calculated that the new seating rules would have saved half the people who have been injured in past accidents.

Anti-fire rules say that every precaution must be taken, including the use of non-inflammable materials, leadproof joints and proper ventilation.

If fire breaks out, it must be restricted by bulkheads, and good fire-fighting apparatus must be provided.

No final rules about anti-icing equipment have been evolved, though ice is the biggest danger in the air to-day. Research favour hot pipes along the leading edges of the wings.

RULES about the uses of different types of aircraft are not nearly strict enough. P.C.A.O. are soon to issue their own regulations. They will require that passengers be carried only in multi-engine airliners, except in special cases.

Answer to many construction problems is likely to be found in the jet engine with or without propellers. It will provide such an abundance of relatively cheap power that overloading, high wing loading, and high landing speeds will become unnecessary. And it is likely to be safer against fire.

THE British delegation at the next P.C.A.O. meeting are likely to raise again the question of the freedom of the air.

Many countries are jealous of their air. Certain areas and even whole countries are forbidden.

This jeopardises safety, because the safest way for years to come will be to go round, and not through, storms, high ground and icing. That way does not necessarily follow corridors.

THERE have been accidents lately caused by inexperienced air crews and bad servicing, but on the whole the standard is high.

The standard for civil air and ground crews is higher than in the R.A.F. But it is doubtful whether some of the pilots are being given enough practice in bad weather flying.

Spare parts for certain American liners have been scarce since the end of Lease-Lend. Action has been taken by the A.R.B. to have them made in British factories and they are now available for civil, but not R.A.F., Dakotas and Liberators.

A new factor in civil flying is the immense complication of modern airlines. Servicing on the pre-war basis is no longer possible. Now a system like that in force in the R.A.F. has been started for civil airlines. A foreman is responsible for seeing that each specialist tradesman carries out properly his daily or periodical inspection.

Every air crew member and every ground engineer has to be licensed by the A.R.B.

MY survey has shown that most factors of air safety are well looked after, but there is still too much of the "it-will-be-all-right-in-a-few-years" attitude.

We could use war surplus radar until P.C.A.O. decides. Then is the time to adopt the international methods.

Is there a market for culture?

BY CHARLES RAY

"IT'S a clever story," said the film magnate to the author, "but this industry is built on ninenesses. What, I must ask myself, will the ninenesses think?"

Wherever men are engaged in catering for your leisure occupations, they ask themselves that question. Do you want more than the facile and the evanescent for your entertainment? How far does popular interest in serious art extend? Is there a market of culture?

I believe that the common answers consistently understate the people's potentialities.

PRIVILEGE

The idea that there is a God-given order of privilege in all that concerns material well-being has been rumoured by the people. Being no longer able to undermine the people's belief in their own claim to the infinite possibilities of material advancement, the reactionary transfers his attention to the idea of privilege in culture.

It is no longer possible to object in public to the installation of baths in working-men's houses on the ground that baths are meant only for cranks and aristocrats; but it is still easy to get away with exactly the same argument in respect of good art.

Doubts of the people's capacities for the use and enjoyment of physical comforts spring from the same backward-looking motives as doubts of their capacity for beauty and spiritual self-improvement. The difference is that whereas common self-confidence has become impervious to the first form of attack, it is still too weak and young in its opposition to the second.

I am far from suggesting that it requires merely the right sort of propaganda to make the masses "solid on culture." I do say that there exists in most people a natural urge for things of quality.

VAST URGE

It is that vague and vast urge to which George Bernard Shaw gave voice in H. G. Wells's Tono-Bungay.

"I don't think," he muses, "I'm blind to the fact, the surprise, the jolly little coarseness and insufficiency of life, but I know that over all these merry immediate things there are other things that are great and serene, very high, beautiful things—the reality. I haven't got it, but it's there nevertheless. I'm a spiritual gipsy in love with unimaginable goddesses."

Millions will recognise the stirrings of their own hearts in Ponderosa's words. It corresponds to their own secret, indefinite yearnings. This impulse towards "the good," so far as it is directed to material improvement, is strong, self-confident and articulate, so that no one dare malign it as a regrettable weakness of the human temperament.

So far as it gropes after cultural improvement, it is shakier self-doubting, unpolitical and unorganised.

To one who reads a book like G. M. Trevelyan's Social History of England (whose tremendous sales are in themselves an indication of a growing predisposition for rewarding forms of recreation) can fail to be impressed by the giant strides which popular taste has made in the last 100 years.

If we are still a long way from an era when Bach will be more generally admired than boops-around, we are also universes removed from the gin shops where the industrial proletariat once spent its squallid and beastly leisure when its working day was done.

Very few hands demand superlative play. In almost all cases ordinary care and foresight are the only ingredients necessary to success. Once in a while, however, a deal comes along that will really part a player to prove his skill—a deal such as the following, for example:

South, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♦ K Q 5
♥ Q J 6
♠ 8 5 2
♣ 8 5 4 2

WEST
♦ 10
♥ A K 10 9 5 2
♠ K 7 4
♣ Q 7 3

EAST
♦ 9 4
♥ 8 7 4 3
♠ J 10 9 6
♣ 10 9 6

SOUTH
♦ A 8 7 6 5 3
♥ —
♠ A Q 6
♣ A K 7

This hand occurred in a team-of-four match with total-point scoring. At both tables South opened with one spade, West overcalled with two hearts, and North raised to two spades. After that the bidding varied, but in both cases South

We live in an era when a quarter of a million people will attend one season of promenade concerts; when Shakespeare draws all-night queues outside the theatre; when popular editions of Shaw and Wells are sold by the hundred thousand, and the clamour for serious books is incessant and insatiable; when the circulation of newspapers is on the constant increase, when evening classes and adult education movements of all kinds attract armies of men and women in search of self-improvement.

I repeat what John Moreley told his audience at Birmingham Town Hall, on October 5, 1936, in an address on "Popular Culture":

"I know it is said—you will never get plain people to respond to it; it is thing for intellectual dilettanti and moralising virtuosos. Well, we do not know, because we have never yet honestly tried, what the common people will or will not respond to."

"We have never yet, I say, tried the height and pitch to which our people are capable of rising."

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

reached, a contract of six spades undoubted.

The heart king was led at both tables. At table 1, South ruffed, led two rounds of trumps, ending in dummy, then led and passed the heart queen, discarding the diamond six from the closed hand. West won and returned a heart, conceding dummy's jack. On this trick declarer obviously had a choice of discards—not that it mattered—and finally decided to let go the diamond queen. This obligated him to the club finesse, and when it failed he was down one.

At Table 2 the declarer manoeuvred in such a way as to avoid both the diamond and the club finesse. His highly intelligent plan was as follows:

He too ruffed the opening lead, but he led only one trump to dummy, then led and passed the heart queen, discarding the diamond six. West won and returned a heart, and on this South carefully discarded the club jack. Then, leaving a trump at large, declarer cashed his ace and king of clubs, ruffed a club, the 3-3 break established dummy's fountain club, and now all declarer had to do was go back to dummy with a trump and discard his diamond queen.

Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1-False hair	20-Nancy	31-Book
2-Pacific island	21-College yell	32-Man's name
3-Male lace	22-Town in Belgium	33-Old Spanish ship
4-Age	23-In direction of	34-Father
5-Dog seed	24-Small flask	35-Scored in tennis
6-River (anal.)	25-Drink made from honey	36-Land measure
7-Cut foot	26-Merciful	37-Indistinct
8-Public offenses	27-Weak time	38-Primitive group
9-Burden	28-Soup favoring	39-Direct
10-Cudge	29-It makes heat go	40-Pedal digit
11-Hedonist	30-Cowboy show	41-Small bit
12-Vegetable	31-Food	42-Serious
13-Wild buffalo	32-For a sweet as cider	43-Flourish
14-Non-skid device	33-Command	44-Parade route
15-Shoe	34-Panama rail	45-Chum
16-Dawn (comb. form)	35-Drink	46-Make a draw

DOWN

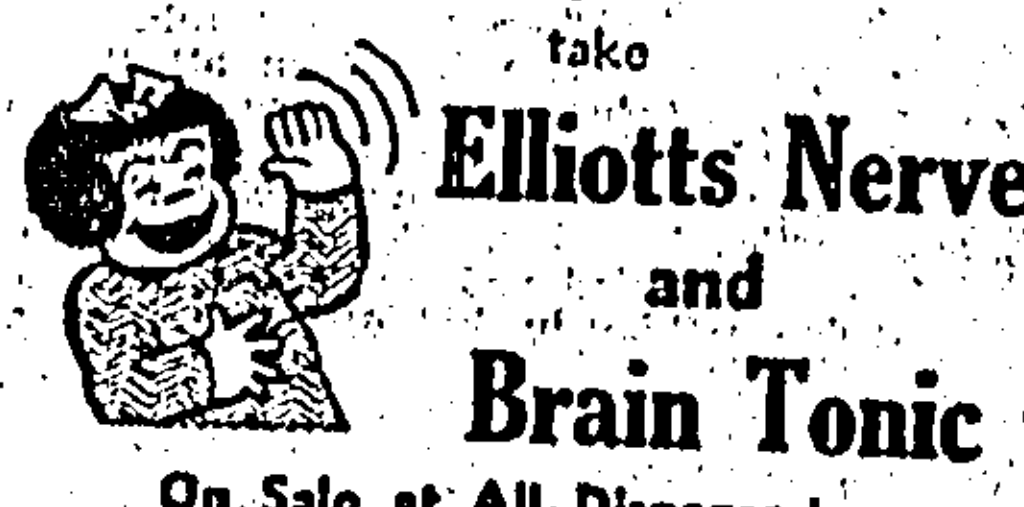
1-Book	10-Direct	19-Parade
2-Man's name	11-Pedal digit	20-Nancy
3-Old Spanish ship	12-Serious	21-College yell
4-Father	13-Flourish	22-Town in Belgium
5-Scored in tennis	14-Parade route	23-In direction of
6-Land measure	15-Chum	24-Small flask
7-Indistinct	16-Make a draw	25-Drink made from honey
8-Primitive group	17-Parade	26-Merciful
9-Direct	18-Parade	27-Weak time
10-Pedal digit	19-Parade	28-Soup favoring
11-Small bit	20-Nancy	29-It makes heat go
12-Serious	21-College yell	30-Cowboy show
13-Flourish	22-Town in Belgium	31-Food
14-Parade route	23-In direction of	32-For a sweet as cider
15-Chum	24-Small flask	33-Command
16-Make a draw	25-Drink made from honey	34-Panama rail
17-Parade	26-Merciful	35-Drink
18-Parade	27-Weak time	36-Make a draw

By Ernie Bushmiller.

NANCY Plenty of the Real Article



When You Feel Tired and Restless



Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Arlene Whelan for Lois Leeds.

When "Suddenly—It's Spring" every woman wants a new hat—and it's Spring hats in January.

Arlene Whelan, starring in Paramount's "Suddenly—It's Spring," polishes up her Star Shine by wearing an exquisite hat in White, with hand-wrought flowers, started with sparkling centres. The hat, as fresh as Spring, was designed by Madame Germaine Jensen of the Millinery Designers' League. Arlene's Red hair is worn loose and free and she shows a soft, low puff of hair under the brim of her hat, which, by the way, is named, "Suddenly—It's Spring!"

Beach Stuff! Loretta Young, who has been sunning herself on the beach at Waikiki, in Honolulu, for these past few weeks, is remembering to keep her hair from sunburning by wearing it in jersey turbans to match her dresses, with a braided coronet of the jersey over her head.

Hooded Beauty! Ida Lupino gives the Redheads a real life tip for Drama by wearing an evening hood of Black velvet, which is elaborately embroidered in sequins. It is slit up the back to show the hair. This creation is matched with a similarly ornamented evening coat!

New! Western starlet, Reno Browne, makes of herself a fetching picture by wearing a Coca-Cola Brown evening dress, which is brightened with elbow-length gloves.

Minute Make-up by GABRIELLE



Keep some artificial eyelashes on hand. For that extra-special Glamorous touch, apply them carefully and—shape your lashes. Curve them, short at the corner, long at the nose, letting the outer ends curve for beauty.

America To Expand Foreign Broadcasts

The U.S. State Department is considering plans to revamp and expand its "Voice of America" short wave radio broadcasts to foreign countries, according to the advice of government officials.

One proposal would turn the entire broadcasting job over to a government financed foundation controlled by private citizens.

To broaden the scope of foreign broadcasts, officials said, Congress would be asked to appropriate more funds, which also could be used to increase the transmission power of the 37 stations now used for overseas shortwave programme.

By placing these broadcasts under private control, government observers said they feel the United States would end criticism that present

State Department-supervised news-casts are "propaganda." Under private control, the scheme would involve the establishment of a new governing commission including three government officials from key departments and 12 qualified citizens interested in the work, some of them press and radio executives.

President Truman and the Secretary of State would have to approve the scheme before Congress is asked for legislation concerning it and more operating funds. The last session of Congress voted \$7,500,000 for shortwave broadcasting.—Associated Press.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Gladys had a date with him and she told me he was an awful wolf—but I bet she was just bragging!"

TO TAP PUBLIC OPINION ON PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANISATION

The U.S. State Department, looking toward the lowering of world trade barriers, is preparing to tap American public opinion with a series of open hearings in six cities on the proposed charter of the International Trade Organization.

The hearings will begin in Washington on February 25, followed by others at Boston, Chicago and New Orleans on March 3, and at Denver and San Francisco on March 10.

Officials pictured the hearings as the latest stage in the five-year process leading to the creation, possibly by the middle of 1948, of world machinery designed to break down international trade barriers, promote employment and encourage economic development of member nations.

The State Department is seeking written views as well on the charter for the projected United Nations-sponsored trade organization, whose groundwork was laid by a 19-nation Preparatory Committee in London last autumn.

The next stage will be the second session of the Preparatory Committee at Geneva, beginning April 8, which is expected to complete the charter and frame the recommendation for a full dress world trade conference of 60 nations, possibly next autumn.

In preliminary form, which emerged from the London conference, the charter failed to meet completely the desires of the United States representatives, but in main particulars it conformed to the hopes of the U.S. government.

Soviet and Satellites

Official champions of the project have confessed confidence privately that Republican control of the new Congress will not upset the organization plans, which have gradually taken shape since the Atlantic Charter.

Preparations are going forward to set up the world machinery even if Soviet Russia, which did not take an active part in London, should continue to keep aloof along with her satellite states.

Russia's foreign trade represents only one and a half per cent of pre-war total, and along with the states whose governments now follow Moscow's line about five per cent.

The State Department still hopes that Russia will be represented at the Geneva sessions, and that the ITO will be able to avoid the appearance of a non-Soviet bloc.—Associated Press.

TURNING SEA MUD INTO PETROL

A possible solution to the world's petroleum shortage is outlined by the British Atomic Scientists' Association in declaring that under radio-active bombardment sea mud could be converted into a "compound resembling natural petrol."

The Association, in a pamphlet reviewing the whole field of atomic research, added: "If it be correct that nature converts organic material into oil by radio-activity, it might be possible to detect new oil deposits by looking for radio-active materials occurring in conjunction with petroleum."

On the political implications of atomic energy, the Association said: "Some optimists imagine it would be possible to maintain the atomic bomb as an American or Anglo-American monopoly."

Although co-operation was very close, certain vital details of the atomic bomb have been kept from British scientists.

"It should be remembered that the main secret of the bomb was just that it could be made to work. The remainder of the information that has not been revealed consists of technical and engineering details, but these are unlikely to hold up competent scientists for long."

Britain's Position
Declaring that in a atomic war, nations with a large territory would have the greatest chance of survival, the pamphlet said: "Of all the major powers Britain is in by the far worst position from this point of view and could not hope to survive a full-scale atomic war."

Turning to industrial uses, the Association came to the conclusion that atomic power could be used to provide economical electric power stations, but that it was unlikely to be used for such small scale units as motor cars or aeroplanes.

"The most obvious industrial application of atomic energy is the use of uranium as a new source of fuel. Weight for weight, uranium produces about 2,500,000 times as much heat as the best bituminous coal, and extraordinarily small amounts of uranium fuel are required to produce very large amounts of heat. For example, the total electrical power consumption in Great Britain is about 25,000 million units yearly."

"If this could be obtained from turbines operated by steam, heated by uranium power, about 10 tons would be required yearly."
To indicate the immense power obtainable, the pamphlet stated that one ounce of fissionable material in atomic explosive should be capable of throwing 1,000,000 tons of rock more than 100 feet into the air.

Summing up, the Association said that it is clear that the "era of atomic energy holds promise of spectacular advances in our manner of life. Before this promise can be realised, we have first to solve the political problems of ensuring that atomic energy shall not be used for the obliteration of civilised mankind from earth," reports Reuters.

YORKSHIRE NEWSLETTER

By B. C. DUNTHORNE

South Yorkshire is becoming the happy hunting ground of manufacturers in the woollen and textile districts of the county, for more and more of them are seeking to persuade the surplus of female labour to work in the mills.

They have already persuaded quite a number to travel each day from the Don and Dearne Valleys to Huddersfield, and the neighbourhood to be trained, and every effort is being made to increase the number.

The pay offered is much more than it has been possible for these girls and women ever to earn before, in fact the majority have not had many opportunities of work beyond domestic service.

Some manufacturers have established factories in the area. These include a rubber factory at Barnsley where it is planned eventually to turn out such articles as hot water bottles, etc., by thousands each year, and employ several hundred.

A tailoring firm has established a factory at Wombwell and a disused church at South Kirby is to be used as a silk factory.

Land For Factories

Doncaster has sold enough land to provide factories with accommodation to employ 10,000 people, and it has still more land to dispose of for this particular purpose.

All this is cheering news for what has been for years an area subject to the prevailing booms and declines of the coal industry.

But there is another aspect of this development which is of equal significance. The manufacturers who are coming to the area, or are seeking workers in it are not above giving men an opportunity of securing employment.

This particularly applies to former colliery employees who have been injured in the pit, and are no longer suitable for the arduous job of winning coal.

I saw several of these men recently at work in a factory making furniture. One man who had a serious spinal injury was able to bend, with the special machine for the purpose, tubular steel for new type furniture.

After a few weeks' training, one of the directors told me, the man had become one of the best fitters they employed in any of their factories.

Other men are being trained in the woollen industry, and fingers that had at one time been torn and caloused by the rough usage of the pit are now doing jobs that were done at one time by fingers rarely damaged by hard work.

New Town

Leeds City Council has approved the proposal of the Labour Party that the Minister of Town and Country Planning should consider making an order for a new town to be established at Micklefield with a population of between 60,000 and 80,000 people.

This is the latest move in the attempt to provide for the overspill population of Leeds, which like that of all other large cities is one of the



68 AND STILL IN KHAKI

It is a long time since Pte John Connor, of the Manchester Regiment, has heard the phrase "Get some service in." For John, believe it or not, has been in the Army since 1895. True, his service has not been continuous, but he has a record probably unequalled by any serving man to-day.

Pte Connor was born in Galway, Eire, to quote his own words, "in 1881" and joined the Connaught Rangers on October 19, 1895. He left his regiment for a spell in 1903, returning to complete his 12 in 1907. Then he had another spell in Civvy Street.

From 1907 until 1915 he did a variety of jobs only to find he could not resist the call of the 1914-18 war. Consequently he rejoined his old regiment once again and served with the Connaught Rangers until 1919, when he was demobilised. Another couple of months of Civvy Street were enough for him this time, and back to the Rangers he went, being transferred to the Manchester Regiment in 1922.

During his Army service he has been in Salonika, France, Khartoum, and the Burma Rebellion. A bachelor, Pte Connor is believed to be 68, and when asked if he liked the Army, laconically remarked: "What do you think?" His present job? He is batman to the CO of the Manchester Regiment. He spends most of his time darning socks.

big problems facing local authorities in all parts of the country. The L.N.E.R. proposes to spend £50,000,000 in improvements and modernisation of its system.

Something like £3,000,000 of this sum is to be spent in Yorkshire, chiefly at Leeds, Sheffield and York where the stations are to be brought right into line with latest developments, and there are also to be improved goods handling and storage facilities, and there are to be new locomotive sheds at Sheffield.

Sunday Cinema
Sheffield City Council has decided in favour of continuing Sunday opening of cinemas, and is to seek Parliamentary powers for this purpose.

At the neighbouring township of Rotherham, however, there is some doubt as to what will happen, the local clergy having sent a strongly worded protest to the Town Clerk to submit to the Council.

Dr. W. Russell Maitley, one of the leading thinkers and writers of the Methodist Church, was honoured by friends in Leeds recently when a dinner was held to celebrate his 80th birthday.

The true Yorkshireman, he was born at Selby, is known far beyond his own county. He has visited Canada, Australia, India, and West Africa conducting missions to University Students.

Machine To Analyse Brain Diseases

Dr. W. Grey Walter, 36-year-old English neurologist, has displayed to American scientists at Massachusetts General Hospital his automatic "brain wave" analyser.

The device, with its cream-enamelled finish, looks like an ultra modern electric kitchen range. Its sponsors expect it to furnish clues that may lead to the cure of many hitherto obscure brain diseases.

The analyser costs \$5,000 and was bought by Massachusetts General Hospital, the institution in which the first witnessed operation under ether anaesthesia took place in 1846.

Dr. Robert S. Schwab, head of the hospital's brain-wave laboratory, said it would reduce to 10 seconds the time it takes to make a record analysis such as now takes an hour or more to make by the present manual method.

Complex Physiology

The mechanical analyser's record "also is more revealing," Dr. Schwab added, "and should furnish 90 per cent more information about the complex physiology of the human brain."

The English-built device was developed in 1941, Walter said, during the bad days of German blitz raids and the manpower shortage. Walter, the guest of the Eastern Association of Electroencephalographers, also spoke of brainwave recording and analysis "developments made in several European countries in the specialist of which he had met at a recent Paris conference."

Problems of Fatigue

Russia, he said, had "an entirely mathematical approach, which requires two weeks to make a brief record." France still lacks equipment and "tends to be neat and chic, unlike the robust American design." Switzerland, he added, "in spite of its mechanical ability has no

electroencephalography, being the home of psychoanalysis."

England, too, has a tendency towards "investing brain ailments through psychiatry instead of electroencephalography," he disclosed, adding: "A flanking movement on psychiatrists is planned in England, but we have not dug our trenches as yet."

Dr. Schwab said the Walter analyser, in conjunction with the electroencephalogram, also will be used to study problems of fatigue and high altitude flying.—Associated Press.

Rupert and Ninky—21



Mrs. Sheep is much mystified at what Rupert says. "How can a cloth donkey jump?" she says. "Have you put springs on his feet?" No, cries Rupert. "He's made of my mummy's curtains and stuffed with cotton-wool, and nobody knows what the matter with him." "I wish I could see him do it," smiles the old lady. They both look at him, and at that moment Ninky gives a convulsive leap, bangs hard into Mrs. Sheep's shopping basket, and strews the contents all over the snow.

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SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
THRILL! As Van steals a honeymoon with the Bathing Beauty!
THRILL! To sun-kissed fun... moonlit frolics... In a Technicolor paradise!

THRILL! To Lauritz Melchior's love songs—to Tommy Dorsey's Music!

Together they're terrific in **TECHNICOLOR**

JOHNSON WILLIAMS
in M-G-M's Love Story
"THRILL OF A ROMANCE"
PACKED WITH MUSICAL BLISS!

FRANCES GIFFORD • HENRY TRAVERS • BYINGTON
And introducing the Metropolitan Opera Star
LAURITZ MELCHIOR
TOMMY DORSEY
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Directed by ROSS HART
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Original Screen Play by Richard Connell and Gladys Lehman

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PLEASE BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.

ALHAMBRA
NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON
TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

Susan Hayward • John Carroll
in
HIT PARADE OF 1943
RAY MCKINLEY AND ORCHESTRA
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Gail Patrick • Walter Catlett • Eve Arden

TO-MORROW! "SNOW WHITE & THE 7 DWARFS"
In Multiplane Technicolor.

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THE WEST LIVES AS NEVER BEFORE!
IN **TECHNICOLOR!**
THE **DESPERADOES**
with RANDOLPH SCOTT • GLENN FORD
CLAIRE TREVOR • EVELYN KEYES • EDGAR BUCHANAN
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

NEXT CHANGE
ERROL FLYNN
Fred MACMURRAY • Alexis SMITH in
"DIVE BOMBER"
(IN TECHNICOLOR)

JAPAN'S REPARATIONS TO CHINA

EXCLUSION ACT REPEAL LIKELY

Ottawa, Jan. 23. The Chinese Exclusion Act, which prevents citizens of China entering Canada, is likely to be repealed in the session of the House of Commons starting on January 30, it is authoritatively learned here.

What legislation will be submitted to take its place is a matter of Government policy not divulged. It might take the form of a quota limiting the number allowed into the country each year.—Reuter.

Shipments Soon Of Industrial Plants

Nanking, Jan. 23. Japan shortly will begin paying off her debt of reparations to China with the shipment in the near future, on the first consignment of dismantled Japanese industrial plants and other equipment which will be used to bolster China's war-ravaged economy, it was officially announced.

The total of reparations eventually to be made available to China in these categories, it was said, will be 5,000,000 tons.

Included in the first shipment will be: 1,400,000 tons of machine tools; 50,000 tons of steel and iron; 24,000 tons of chemical equipment; 20,000 tons of electrical equipment; 17,000 tons of metals.

The reparations committee of the Executive Yuan met recently, it was learned, to discuss arrangements for shipment of the Japanese machinery from Japan to China, and movement of the material from the coast to inland cities.

The committee estimated that the shipping costs for the first consignment would be CN\$34,880,000, and that CN\$1,702,800,000 will be required to install the machinery and equipment in China.

FLEET OF SHIPS

The committee decided that the materials will be shipped by China Steamship and Navigation Co., with the assistance of the Chinese Navy, where necessary. Sixty-two ships of all kinds, with a total carrying capacity of 212,288 tons will be made available for the task. It was announced that the Ministry of Communications will have over-all charges of shipping the reparations goods from Japan to China, but individual organizations concerned will be responsible for moving such equipment to its inland destination.

The Executive Yuan committee divided Japanese reparations into three main classes:

1. Production equipment, communications equipment and national defence equipment.
2. Communications equipment—harbour equipment first, followed by road telecommunications and other equipment.
3. National defence material—with the priority table in this category to be fixed by the National Defence Ministry.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW on 845 kc from 12.30-1.15 p.m., 6.30-7.30 p.m., and 9-11 p.m., also on 9.33 mc.
6.30 "Swing" with Dinah Shore; 7 London Relay; News; 7.10 London Relay; Home News from Britain; 7.15 Studio; Harmonica Recital by Lau Muk & Keung Wung; 7.30 Studio; "You Asked For It" Variety Request Programme arranged by Lynn Tressler; 8.00 "Marital Moments"—Band Music with Vocal; 9 London Relay; News; 9.15 Studio; 9.20 Piano Recital; 9.30 Studio; 9.35 Betty Brown; 9.40 The Hallé Orchestra; 10.10 Gounod's "Faust" Act 3, with Miriam Licette, Robert Nal, Robert Easton & Doris Vane, with Orch and B.C. Choir; 11 Close down.

LECTURE

at CATHOLIC CENTRE
1st Floor, King's Building.

TO-NIGHT
AT 5.30 P.M.

MRS. M. W. BENTLEY (Oxon)

on "GRAIL GIRLS"

OPEN TO ALL.

ADMITTANCE FREE.

NOTICE

HONGKONG/AUSTRALIAN

FREIGHT CONFERENCE

The Public are hereby notified that all Receiving, Storing and Delivery charges which have hitherto been paid by Steamship Companies will be for Consignees account in respect of all vessels commencing to load in Australia on and after the 16th January 1947.

NOTICE

FAR EASTERN FREIGHT

CONFERENCE

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Air Stowaway Attempts To Commit Suicide

Shannon Airport, Jan. 23. An attempt to end her life by throwing herself into the churning propellers of an 8,800 horse-power Constellation at Shannon Airport this afternoon was made by 37-year-old Russian born woman stowaway Anna Zemitz, who after crossing the Atlantic from Paris was eventually discovered on board an aircraft at Newfoundland and sent back.

Last night Zemitz was detained in Limerick gaol by the police and held in custody at the airport all morning to await the arrival of a special plane from Paris.

When taken to the plane sheltered to reach the propeller blades but when she was within twenty yards of them, she was seized by an airport policeman. She was taken back into custody. Later there was an urgent call for a doctor as the woman became hysterical.

Several times, according to officials guarding her, she had threatened to take her life. "It would save me the misery of going back to Paris" was what she told an Air-France woman representative. Tessa Morton when later in the afternoon she boarded the aircraft quietly but made every effort to avoid press photographers.—Reuter.

BITTER COMMENT ON U.S. DEMAND

Amery Justifies Empire Preference

London, Jan. 23. The United States demand for the elimination of Empire Preference was described as "humiliating" by Mr L. S. Amery, President of the Empire Industries Association and former Conservative Cabinet Minister, speaking at the annual meeting of the Association today.

Submission would mean the abandonment of protection for British domestic industries and agriculture, and Britain would have to face unlimited competition in her home market.

He warned: "We are living in a world of sheer delusion if we think that there is a ghost of a chance of our paying our way in the world of open cut throat price competition."

"American manufacturers want to find an immediate outside market for the immense surplus of their mass production. They want to find jobs for 60,000,000 Americans by trebling their exports. For that purpose, they want to keep the rest of the world broken up into small economic compartments, prevented by low tariffs from competing with America even in their own markets and still less capable of competing with America in neutral markets.

"If we submit to their humiliating demand for the elimination of all Empire Preference, that will be the end of the position in which the Empire takes four times as high the proportion of its manufactures from us as compared with foreign countries."

"We must get rid of the most favoured nation clause at any rate in its so-called unconditional form and be free to make bargains on fair give-and-take terms with individual foreign countries that wish to trade with us."

LONG MOON (Dragon Gate) RESTAURANT

"Once you step in the Dragon Gate You will be and feel ten times more great"

Operated by the Management of twelve famous restaurants in Nanking, Shanghai, Canton, Macao, Chungking, Kiangsi and Yunnan.

The finest of all Chinese dishes
Up-to-date Equipment
Reception Rooms for distinguished guests

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PATRICK HAMILTON'S GREATEST PLAY

"GASLIGHT"

The World Famous Psychological Drama

NIGHTLY AT 7.30 P.M.

LAST PERFORMANCE: SATURDAY, 25th JAN.

BOOKING HOURS: 12 p.m.—2 p.m. 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m.
TELEPHONE: 58335.

SERVICES: \$2.50, \$1.50, 80c.

CIVILIANS: \$3.00, \$1.90, \$1.00. (Including Tax).

OPENING WEDNESDAY, 29th JAN.

PEARL BERESFORD'S

"LONDON BY NIGHT"

with

STARS FROM THE WINDMILL
AND WHITEHALL THEATRES.

ARABS HAVE FOUR-POINT PLAN FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, Jan. 23.

The Palestine Arab delegation to the London conference agreed on a four-point plan for solving the Palestine question before the delegates left for London, it was learned here today.

Sources close to the Arab Higher Committee said the plan was adopted unanimously by the delegates while they were in Cairo. These sources said the Palestine delegates decided not to accept the solution proposed by the Arab States during the first half of the conference last fall.

The reported new proposal is based on the four main demands which are the minimum the Arabs expected or would accept from the conference.

The first point is understood to involve cancellation of the British mandate for Palestine and of the Balfour Declaration which pledged that a Jewish national home would be established in the Holy Land.

The Palestine Arabs would also demand independence equal to that of other Arab States in the Middle East.

The third point called for the establishment of a democratic government with proportional representation of Arabs and Jews based on the existing population.

73 MURDERS

London, Jan. 22. Seventy-three British subjects were murdered in Palestine last year, said Mr Arthur Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary in reply to a question in the House of Commons today.

Fifteen of them were Palestine policemen, 49 were members of the British forces and 13 civilians. Mr Jones' statement later that no culprits had been convicted was greeted with surprised cries of "Oh."

He agreed with former Colonial Secretary, Mr Oliver Stanley, Conservative, that it would have been possible to convict culprits if more co-operation had been received from the Jewish community in Palestine.

"That is the position. We have difficulty in collecting exact information regarding these most tragic incidents," Mr Jones declared.—Reuter.

FLOGGINGS FOR YOUTHS

Jerusalem, Jan. 22.

Flogging as a punishment in Palestine will in future only be administered to youths of 16 years and under, according to an announcement to be published in to-morrow's "Palestine Gazette".

Previously, youths of up to 18 years of age were liable to flogging.—Reuter.

EVASIVE ANSWER

Jerusalem, Jan. 22.

Asked whether the Jewish community in Palestine would intervene in the event of further terrorism, the Jewish Agency spokesman said at a press conference yesterday:

"From the text of the resolution adopted yesterday by the Jewish National Council that would not appear to be the case."

Monday's resolution, which called on the Jewish community to resist "by force if necessary" attempts by terrorists to intimidate, blackmail and coerce the Jewish public was interpreted by the Jewish Agency spokesman as "essentially a stage in internal self-protection and as showing the 'President' groups that the Jewish community is not a 'passive' community."

President Truman said today that Gen George C. Marshall will have a free hand in the State Department.

The President made this comment at a press conference. He said that he had held a sweeping review of foreign policy questions with Gen Marshall earlier in the day and that the subjects of the conversation included China, South America, Germany and Palestine.

President Truman said that he had not discussed with Marshall whether the Secretary of State would personally attend the Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting at Moscow on March 10.

The remark about Marshall having a free hand in the State Department came after President Truman was asked about top personnel changes.

President Truman said that Marshall had asked the top ranking personnel in the Department to stay.—Associated Press.

HOME SOCCER RESULTS

London, Jan. 22.

The following are results of football matches played today:

Third Division, Southern:
Cardiff City 3 Reading 0
Third Division, Northern:
Crawley 0 Doncaster 3
Lincoln 2 Rochdale 3.—Reuter.

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